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(71)出願人 000000376

オリンパス光学工業株式会社

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43番2号

(72)発明者 北原 友博

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43番2号 オリ

ンパス光学工業株式会社内

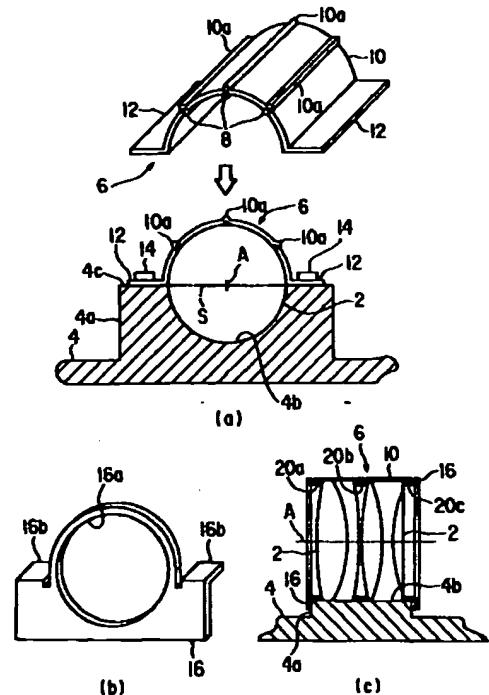
(74)代理人 弁理士 鈴江 武彦

(54)【発明の名称】 レンズ保持体

(57)【要約】

【目的】レンズ相互の光軸合わせが行われるように、任意のレンズを所定位置に迅速且つ高精度に位置決め保持させることができる簡単な構成で低価格なレンズ保持体を提供する。

【構成】光学部材4上にレンズ2を押圧して所定位置に置決め保持するレンズ保持手段6を備え、レンズ保持手段6には、光学部材4上の複数のレンズ2を押圧する際、レンズ2の半径方向に均一の押圧力が作用するよう弾性変形する複数の弾性部材8と、弾性部材8を介してレンズ2に押圧力を作用させることによってレンズ2を光学部材4上に同時に位置決め保持する押さえ部材10と、押さえ部材10を所定の光学部材4に締結するように、押さえ部材10の両側に突設したフランジ部材12とを備える。押さえ部材10は、弾性部材8を収容して弾性部材8の弾性変形状態を一定の範囲に規制する複数の溝部10aを備える。



1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 レンズ相互の光軸が一致するように、所定の光学部材上にレンズを押圧して、前記レンズを前記光学部材上の所定位置に位置決め保持するレンズ保持手段を備えていることを特徴とするレンズ保持体。

【請求項2】 前記レンズ保持手段には、前記レンズを前記光学部材上に押圧させる際、前記レンズに均一の押圧力が作用するよう弹性変形することによって、前記レンズを前記光学部材上の所定位置に位置決め保持させる弹性部材が設けられていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載のレンズ保持体。

【請求項3】 前記レンズ保持手段は、前記弹性部材を介して前記レンズに押圧力を作用させる押さえ部材を備えており、この押さえ部材には、前記レンズを前記光学部材上に押圧させる際、前記弹性部材を介して前記レンズに均一の押圧力が作用するよう、前記弹性部材を収容して前記弹性部材の弹性変形状態を一定の範囲に規制する溝部が設けられていることを特徴とする請求項2に記載のレンズ保持体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、例えばレーザースキャニング顕微鏡をはじめとする顕微鏡分野や複写機分野及びフォログラフィ一分野等に用いられるレンズを所定の光学部材の一定位置に位置決め保持するレンズ保持体に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、この種の技術として、例えば実開昭57-88109号公報及び特開昭60-55307号公報に開示されたように、所定のレンズを収容保持したレンズ鏡筒自身を装着手段（例えば、止めバンド）を介して所定の光学部材に装着させることによって、所定の光路中にレンズを位置決めさせる技術が知られている。また、例えば実開昭55-164606号公報には、上記技術を利用した反射鏡パネル支持装置が開示されている。

【0003】このような各技術では、レンズ鏡筒等を装着手段を介して所定位置に固定することによってレンズ等を間接的に所定の光路中に位置決め保持している（以下、従来例1と称する）。

【0004】一方、例えば実開昭55-123912号公報、特開昭60-130708号公報、特開昭63-287808号及び特開昭63-287809号公報には、夫々、複数のレンズをレンズ支持部材によって光軸方向に位置決め保持させる技術が開示されている（以下、従来例2と称する）。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来例1の技術では、予め内部にレンズが収容保持されたレンズ鏡筒を所定の光学部材上に装着せしように構成され

2

ているため、複数のレンズ鏡筒相互の光軸合わせが困難になるという問題が生じる。

【0006】例えば、同一のレンズ鏡筒装着面に対して第1のレンズ鏡筒と第2のレンズ鏡筒の光軸が相互にずれている場合、互いの光軸を合わせるためにには、第1及び第2のレンズ鏡筒の光軸が相互に一致するようレンズ鏡筒装着面を加工したりあるいは別々の装着手段が必要となる。

【0007】この場合、極めて高い加工精度が必要となるため、加工に手間がかかり、光学系全体の製造コストが上昇してしまうといった問題も生じる。また、別々の装着手段を用いる場合には、夫々のレンズ鏡筒に対応するように個々の装着手段を構成する必要があるだけでなく高い装着精度が要求される。この場合、装着に手間がかかると共に部品点数も多くなり製造コストが上昇してしまうといった構造上の不具合が生じる。

【0008】一方、従来例2の技術では、一定の形状を有するレンズ支持部材によってレンズを保持させるように構成されているため、レンズ相互の光軸を合わせるためにには、レンズ支持部材自身に対する高い加工精度が要求される。即ち、レンズ相互の光軸を合わせるためには、個々のレンズ径に合わせた加工精度が必要となるため、レンズ支持部材の製造コストが上昇し、結果、光学系全体の製造コストが上昇してしまうといった問題が生じる。

【0009】本発明は、このような課題を解決するためになされており、その目的は、レンズ相互の光軸合わせが行われるように、任意のレンズを所定位置に迅速且つ高精度に位置決め保持させることができる簡単な構成で低価格なレンズ保持体を提供することにある。

【0010】

【課題を解決するための手段】このような目的を達成するために、本発明のレンズ保持体は、レンズ相互の光軸が一致するように、所定の光学部材上にレンズを押圧して、前記レンズを前記光学部材上の所定位置に位置決め保持するレンズ保持手段を備える。

【0011】

【作用】光学部材上のレンズは、レンズ保持手段によつて、レンズ相互の光軸が一致するよう、光学部材上の所定位置に位置決め保持される。

【0012】

【実施例】以下、本発明の一実施例に係るレンズ保持体について、添付図面を参照して説明する。図1(a), (c)に示すように、本実施例のレンズ保持体は、レンズ2相互の光軸Aが一致するよう、所定の光学部材4上にレンズ2を押圧して、レンズ2を光学部材4上の所定位置に置決め保持するレンズ保持手段6を備えている。

【0013】具体的には、レンズ保持手段6には、光学部材4上に配列された複数のレンズ2を押圧する際、各

3

レンズ2の半径方向に均一の押压力が作用するように弾性変形する複数の弾性部材8と、これら弾性部材8を介して各レンズ2に押压力を作用させることによって、各レンズ2を光学部材4上に同時に位置決め保持する押さえ部材10と、この押さえ部材10を所定の光学部材4に締結させるように、押さえ部材10の両側に沿って突設したフランジ部材12とを備えている。

【0014】弾性部材8は、例えば、シリコン系、ゴム系、プラスチック系等の弾性部材が該当する。押さえ部材10は、その断面形状が複数のレンズ2の周面を均等に押圧可能な略半円状を成しており、且つ、所定の光学部材4上に配列された複数のレンズ2を同時に位置決め保持するように、その全体の形状が所定の長さだけ延出した半円筒状を成して構成されている。

【0015】このような押さえ部材10には、複数のレンズ2を光学部材4上に押圧させる際、複数の弾性部材8を介してレンズ2に均一の押压力が作用するように、これら弾性部材8を収容して弾性部材8の弾性変形状態を一定の範囲に規制する複数の溝部10aが長手方向に沿って設けられている。なお、これら溝部10aは、押さえ部材10の周方向に沿って3等分した位置に夫々形成されており、弾性部材8は、これら溝部10a内に接着又は貼り付けられている。

【0016】フランジ部材12は、押さえ部材10の延出方向に沿って、押さえ部材10の両側に突設されており、このフランジ部材12を光学部材4にねじ14で締結することによって、複数のレンズ2を弾性部材8と光学部材4との間に押圧挟持させることができる(図1(a)の下側の図面参照)。なお、図1(a)の下側の図面には、弾性部材8は示されていないが、各弾性部材8は、各レンズ2によって弾性変形して溝部10a内に圧縮されている。

【0017】なお、本実施例の説明では、複数のレンズ2を位置決め保持させる場合について説明するが、上記押さえ部材10の延出長さは、光学部材4上に配列するレンズ2の数に応じて種々変更することができるため、その延出長さを短くすることによって例えば1個のレンズ2を位置決め保持させることも可能である。また、光学部材4上に屈曲して配列された複数のレンズ2(即ち、光軸Aが屈曲し続いている状態)を同時に位置決め保持させる場合には、光軸A方向に沿って屈曲して形成した押さえ部材10を用いることによって、これら複数のレンズ2を同時に位置決め保持させることができる。

【0018】次に、このようなレンズ保持手段6を用いたレンズ保持方法について、図1及び図2を参照して説明する。なお、図2には、簡単のため、押さえ部材10及び弾性部材8は示さずに、レンズ保持体の他の構成のみを示す。

【0019】第1の方法において、光学部材4には、複数のレンズ2(図1(c)には、2個のレンズ2)を載

4

置可能な載置台4aが突設されている。この載置台4aには、レンズ2の外形に一致した円弧状の四部4bが光軸A方向(即ち、レンズ2の配列方向)に沿って形成されており、この四部4b内にレンズ2を載置したとき、載置台4aの上端面4cを結ぶ面Sとレンズ2の光軸A(即ち、中心線)とは同一面上に位置付けられる(図1(a)の下側の図面参照)。

【0020】このような載置台4aには、レンズ2の光軸A方向(即ち、スラスト方向)の位置を規制する一对の規制部材16が取り付けられるように構成されている。これら規制部材16は、夫々、レンズ2の直径と略同一形状の開口部16aと、この開口部16aの両側から開口部16aに直交する方向に延出し且つ規制部材16を載置台4aにねじ18(図2参照)で締結するための締結部16bとを備えている(図1(b)参照)。

【0021】ここで、一方の規制部材16を載置台4aの一端に締結した後、まず、第1の間隔リング20aを規制部材16に当接させた状態で載置台4aの四部4bに載置する。次に、第1番目のレンズ2を第1の間隔リング20aに当接させた状態で四部4aに載置する。更に、第2の間隔リング20bを第1番目のレンズ2に当接させた状態で四部4bに載置した後、第2番目のレンズ2を第2の間隔リング20bに当接させた状態で四部4bに載置する。そして最後に、第3の間隔リング20cを第2番目のレンズ2に当接させた状態で四部4bに載置する。

【0022】この後、残りの規制部材16を第3の間隔リング20cに当接させた状態で載置台4aの他端に締結することになるが、図1(c)から明らかなように、載置台4aの光軸A方向の長さは、第1ないし第3の間隔リング20a、20b、20cと第1及び第2番目のレンズ2とを加えた光軸方向の合計の長さよりも若干短く形成されている。

【0023】従って、残りの規制部材16を第3の間隔リング20cに当接させ、且つ、第3の間隔リング20cを押圧することによって、第1ないし第3の間隔リング20a、20b、20cと第1及び第2番目のレンズ2は、一对の規制部材16によって挟持されることになる。

【0024】なお、載置台4aの一端に締結された一方の規制部材16は、レンズ光学系のスラスト方向の光学的位置関係を規定する衝として機能する。従って、上述したように、衝として機能する一方の規制部材16方向に、第1ないし第3の間隔リング20a、20b、20cと第1及び第2番目のレンズ2とを押圧させた状態で残りの規制部材16を締結すれば、スラスト方向の光学的位置関係を高精度に出すことができる。

【0025】この結果、光学的位置関係の調整を行うこと無く、2個のレンズ2のスラスト方向の光学的な位置決めが完了する。次に、光軸Aに直交する方向(即ち、

ラジアル方向)の光学的な位置決めを行う。

【0026】まず、スラスト位置決めされた2個のレンズ2を同時に位置決め保持するに充分な寸法を有する押さえ部材10(図1(a)の上側の図面参照)を用意して、フランジ部材12を載置台4aの上端面4cに締結する。

【0027】このとき、押さえ部材10の溝部10aに夫々設けられた弾性部材8は、2個のレンズ2及び第1ないし第3の間隔リング20a, 20b, 20cの外周面によって押圧されて弾性変形する。

【0028】弾性部材8が弾性変形することによって、2個のレンズ2及び第1ないし第3の間隔リング20a, 20b, 20cには、夫々、弾性部材8からの反作用が均一に働き、結果、2個のレンズ2及び第1ないし第3の間隔リング20a, 20b, 20cは、夫々、四部4b方向に均一の押圧力で押圧される。

【0029】この結果、2個のレンズ2及び第1ないし第3の間隔リング20a, 20b, 20cは、夫々、上記スラスト方向の光学的な位置関係が維持されるように、弾性部材8を介して押さえ部材10と四部4bとの間に位置決め保持されることになる。この結果、ラジアル方向の光学的な位置決めが完了する。

【0030】このように本実施例によれば、レンズ保持手段6によって、光学部材4上に直接レンズ2を位置決め保持させることができるために、光学系全体に要する部品点数が大幅に削減され、製造コストを低減することが可能となる。また、従来の方法では、レンズ相互の光軸を合わせるために、他の光学系に対して高精度な位置決めや加工精度が要求されていたが、本実施例では、弾性部材8によって均一の押圧力を個々のレンズ2に作用させることができるために、レンズ保持手段6自身に対する高精度な位置決めや加工精度は要求されない。このため、レンズ保持手段6自身の製造コストが低減できること共に、簡単且つ高精度にレンズ2を位置決め保持させることができるとなる。更に、本実施例のレンズ保持手段6には、弾性部材8が設けられているため、位置決め保持するレンズ2の相互の直径はある程度ばらつきがあってもよい。即ち、従来の技術では、レンズを固定する部材の規格が一定に制限されているため、レンズ径も同様に一定の加工精度が要求された。しかし、本実施例によれば、個々のレンズのレンズ径にばらつきがあっても、弾性部材8によって、そのばらつきに応じた押圧力をレンズに作用させることができるために、任意の種類のレンズを同時且つ高精度に位置決め保持させることができる。

【0031】第2の方法において、本実施例のレンズ保持手段6を適用することによって、図3に示すように、第1ないし第4のレンズ保持部材22a, 22b, 22c, 22dによって保持された複数のレンズ2を載置台4aに位置決め保持させることができる。なお、同

図には、簡単のため、押さえ部材10及び弾性部材8は示さずに、レンズ保持体の他の構成のみを示す。

【0032】このような構成によれば、第4のレンズ保持部材22dは、間隔リング24を介して第3のレンズ保持部材22cに接続されており、第1ないし第4のレンズ保持部材22a, 22b, 22c, 22d及び間隔リング24は、一対の規制部材16によって、スラスト方向の光学的な位置決めがされている。そして、上述した第1の方法と同様に、第1ないし第4のレンズ保持部材22a, 22b, 22c, 22d及び間隔リング24は、弾性部材8を介して押さえ部材10によってラジアル方向の光学的な位置決めがされる。

【0033】このように本実施例のレンズ保持手段6によれば、レンズ2に限らず、任意の光学系構成部材を所定位置に位置決め保持させることができるとなる。第3の方法において、図4(a)に示すように、規制部材16と第3の間隔リング20cとの間に弾性リング26を接着させることも好ましい。

【0034】このような構成によれば、第1ないし第3の間隔リング20a, 20b, 20cと第1及び第2番目のレンズ2とから成るレンズ光学系が、そのスラスト方向及びラジアル方向において、弾性的に押圧されている。このため、温度変化に伴って上記レンズ光学系以外の他の光学構成部材が膨脹収縮した場合でも、その形状変化を弾性部材8及び弾性リング26によって吸収させることができるために、上記レンズ光学系の光学的な歪みを事前に除去できるという利点が生まれる。

【0035】第4の方法において、図4(b)に示すように、載置台4aに形成された四部4bは矩形状を成しており、この四部4bの内径は、レンズ2の外径に一致した寸法を有している。なお、同図には、弾性部材8は示されていないが、各弾性部材8は、各レンズ2によって弾性変形して溝部10a内に圧縮されている。

【0036】このような四部4bにレンズ2を載置させた場合、レンズ2の保持性が向上するように、レンズ2の光軸A(即ち、中心線)は、載置台4aの上端面4cを結ぶ面Sよりも下方に位置付けられる。そして、上記第1の方法と同様に、押さえ部材10を載置台4aの上端面4cに締結することによって、レンズ2は、弾性部材8と四部4bとの間に位置決め保持されることになる。

【0037】第5の方法において、図4(c)に示すように、載置台4aに形成された四部4bはV字状を成している。なお、同図には、弾性部材8は示されていないが、各弾性部材8は、各レンズ2によって弾性変形して溝部10a内に圧縮されている。

【0038】このような四部4bにレンズ2を載置させた場合、レンズ2の光軸A(即ち、中心線)は、載置台4aの上端面4cを結ぶ面Sと同一平面に位置付けられ50する。そして、上記第1の方法と同様に、押さえ部材10

を載置台4aの上端面4cに締結することによって、レンズ2は、弾性部材8と凹部4bとの間に位置決め保持されることになる。

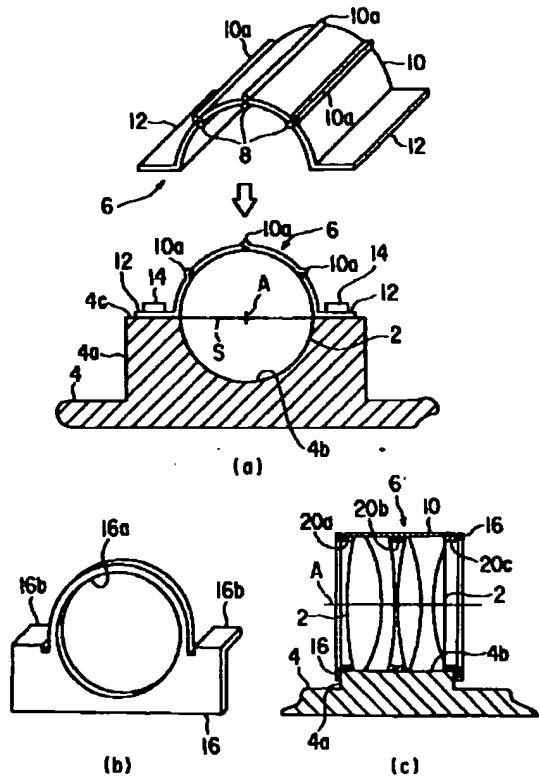
【0039】なお、本発明は、上述した実施例の構成に限定されることはなく、種々変更することができる。例えば、レンズ保持手段6として、弾性部材8の代わりに、自身が弾性変形する弾性体で形成された押さえ部材10を適用することも可能である。また、ランダムに突設された複数の載置台4aにレンズ2を位置決め保持させる場合には、複数の載置台4aに対面した位置に夫々押さえ部材10が形成されたレンズ保持手段6を用いることによって、夫々の載置台4aにレンズ2を同時に位置決め保持させることが可能となる。この結果、光学系の組み立て工程が大幅に減縮され、製造コストの削減が達成される。

[0040]

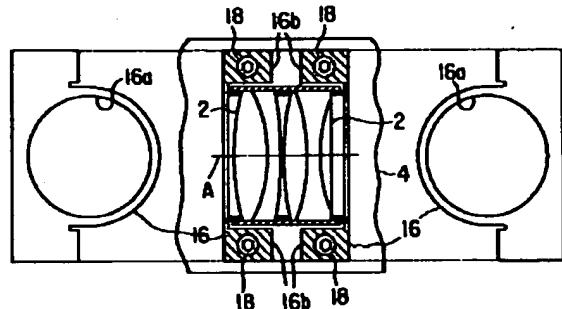
【発明の効果】本発明によれば、所定の光学部材上にレンズを押圧して、レンズを光学部材上の所定位置に位置決め保持するレンズ保持手段を備えているため、レンズ相互の光軸合わせが簡略化されるだけでなく、任意のレンズを所定部位に迅速且つ高精度に位置決め保持させることができる簡単な構成で低価格なレンズ保持体を提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

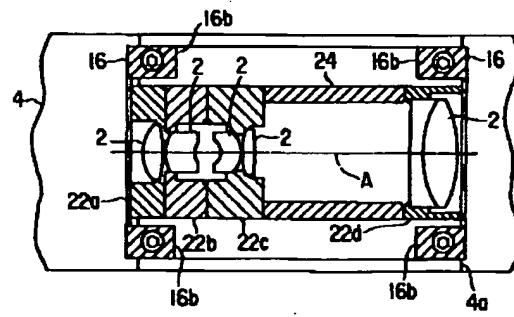
【図1】



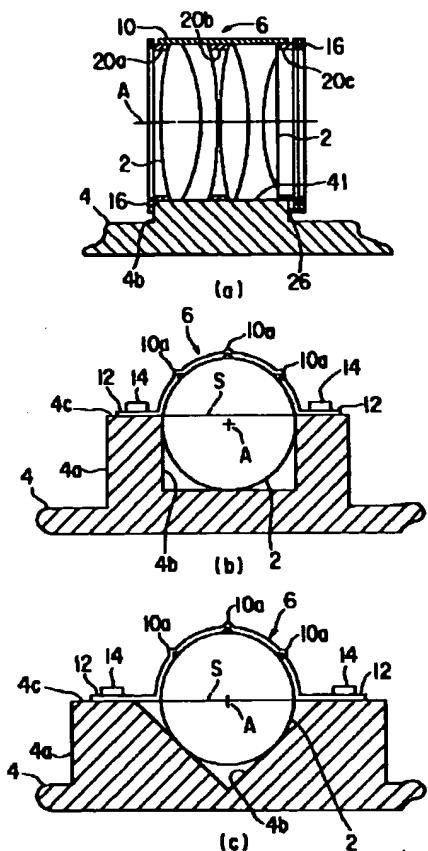
〔四二〕



〔図3〕



【図4】



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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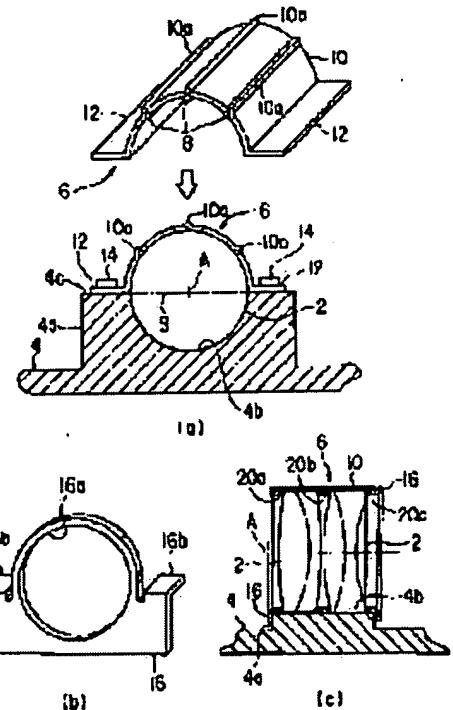
(72) Inventor : KITAHARA TOMOHIRO

(54) LENS HOLDING BODY

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide an inexpensive lens holding body simple in constitution, capable of rapidly and accurately positioning and holding an optional lens at a specified position so that mutual alignment of optical axes of lenses may be performed.

CONSTITUTION: This lens holding body is provided with a lens holding means 6 pressing the lens 2 on an optical member 4 and positioning and holding it at a specified position, and the lens holding means 6 is provided with plural elastic members 8 elastically deformed so that uniform pressing force may act in the radial direction of the lens 2 in the case of pressing the plural lenses 2 on the optical member 4, a pressing member 10 simultaneously positioning and holding the lens 2 on the optical member 4 by making pressing force act on the lens 2 through the elastic member 8, and flange members 12 protrusively provided on both sides of the pressing member 10 so that the member 10 may be tightened on the specified optical member 4. The pressing member 10 is provided with plural groove parts 10a housing the elastic member 8 and regulates the elastic deformation state of the elastic member 8 within a fixed range.



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examiner's decision of rejection or application
converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of
rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's
decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The lens supporter characterized by having pressed the lens on the predetermined optical member and having the lens maintenance means which carries out positioning maintenance of said lens in the predetermined location on said optical member so that the optical axis between lenses may be in agreement.

[Claim 2] The lens supporter according to claim 1 characterized by preparing the elastic member which makes the predetermined location on said optical member carry out positioning maintenance of said lens by carrying out elastic deformation to it so that the thrust of homogeneity may act on said lens in case said lens maintenance means is made to press said lens on said optical member.

[Claim 3] Said lens maintenance means is equipped with the presser-foot member which makes thrust act on said lens through said elastic member. To this presser-foot member The lens supporter according to claim 2 characterized by preparing the slot which holds said elastic member and regulates the elastic-deformation condition of said elastic member in the fixed range so that the thrust of homogeneity may act on said lens through said elastic member in case said lens is made to press on said optical member.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the lens supporter which carries out positioning maintenance of the lens used for the microscope fields, the copying machine field, the FOROGURA fee fields including for example, a laser scanning microscope, etc. in the fixed location of a predetermined optical member.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, as this kind of a technique, as indicated by JP,57-88109,U and JP,60-55307,A, the technique of making a lens positioning in a predetermined optical path is known by making a predetermined optical member equip with the lens barrel itself which carried out hold maintenance of the predetermined lens through a wearing means (for example, stop band). Moreover, the reflecting mirror panel means for supporting using the above-mentioned technique are indicated by JP,55-164606,U, for example.

[0003] With such each technique, positioning maintenance of the lens etc. is indirectly carried out into a predetermined optical path by fixing a lens barrel etc. to a predetermined location through a wearing means (the conventional example 1 is called hereafter).

[0004] On the other hand, the technique of making the positioning maintenance of two or more lenses carrying out in the direction of an optical axis by lens supporter material is indicated by JP,55-123912,U, JP,60-130708,A, JP,63-287808,A, and JP,63-287809,A, respectively (the conventional example 2 is called hereafter).

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since it consists of techniques of the conventional example 1 so that the interior may be made to equip with the lens barrel by which hold maintenance of the lens was carried out on a predetermined optical member beforehand, the problem that two or more optical-axis doubling between lens barrels becomes difficult arises.

[0006] For example, when the optical axis of the 1st lens barrel and the 2nd lens barrel has shifted mutually to the same lens barrel wearing side, in order to set a mutual optical axis, a lens barrel wearing side is processed or a separate wearing means is needed so that the optical axis of the 1st and 2nd lens barrels may be mutually in agreement.

[0007] In this case, since very high process tolerance is needed, processing takes time and effort and the problem that the manufacturing cost of the whole optical system will rise is also produced. Moreover, when using a separate wearing means, it is necessary not only to constitute each wearing means, but a high wearing precision is required as corresponding to each lens barrel. In this case, while wearing takes time and effort, components mark also increase and the fault on the structure where a manufacturing cost will rise arises.

[0008] On the other hand, the technique of the conventional example 2 requires the high process tolerance over the lens supporter material itself, in order to set the optical axis between lenses, since it is constituted so that a lens may be made to hold by the lens supporter material which has a fixed configuration. That is, since the process tolerance doubled with each diameter of a lens in order to set the optical axis between lenses is needed, the problem that the manufacturing cost of lens supporter material will rise and the manufacturing cost of a result and the whole optical system will rise arises.

[0009] This invention is made in order to solve such a technical problem, and the purpose is in offering a low price lens supporter with the easy configuration which can carry out positioning maintenance of the lens of arbitration quickly [a predetermined location] and with high precision so that optical-axis doubling between lenses may be performed.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain such a purpose, the lens supporter of this invention presses a lens on a predetermined optical member, and is equipped with the lens maintenance means which carries out positioning maintenance of said lens in the predetermined location on said optical member so that the optical axis between lenses may be in agreement.

[0011]

[Function] By the lens maintenance means, positioning maintenance of the lens on an optical member is carried out in the predetermined location on an optical member so that the optical axis between lenses may be in agreement.

[0012]

[Example] Hereafter, the lens supporter concerning one example of this invention is explained with reference to an accompanying drawing. As shown in drawing 1 (a) and (c), the lens supporter of this example pressed the lens 2 on the predetermined optical member 4, and is equipped with the lens maintenance means 6 which carries out ***** maintenance of the lens 2 in the predetermined location on the optical member 4 so that the optical axis A between lens 2 may be in agreement.

[0013] Two or more elastic members 8 which specifically carry out elastic deformation to it so that the thrust of homogeneity may act on radial [of each lens 2] in case two or more lenses 2 arranged on the optical member 4 are pressed for the lens maintenance means 6. By making thrust act on each lens 2 through these elastic members 8 It has the presser-foot member 10 which carries out positioning maintenance of each lens 2 on the optical member 4 at coincidence, and the flange material 12 which protruded along with the both sides of the presser-foot member 10 so that the predetermined optical member 4 might be made to conclude this presser-foot member 10.

[0014] As for an elastic member 8, elastic members, such as for example, a silicon system, a rubber system, and a plastics system, correspond. The configuration of the whole accomplishes the semicircle tubed to which only predetermined die length extended, and the presser-foot member 10 is constituted so that positioning maintenance of two or more lenses 2 with which the cross-section configuration has constituted the shape of an abbreviation semicircle which can be pressed equally, and was arranged on the predetermined optical member 4 in the peripheral surface of two or more lenses 2 may be carried out at coincidence.

[0015] In case such a presser-foot member 10 is made to press two or more lenses 2 on the optical member 4, two or more slot 10a which holds these elastic members 8 and regulates the elastic-deformation condition of an elastic member 8 in the fixed range is prepared in it along with the longitudinal direction so that the thrust of homogeneity may act on a lens 2 through two or more elastic members 8. In addition, these slot 10a is formed in the location equally divided into three along the hoop direction of the presser-foot member 10, respectively, and the elastic member 8 is pasted up or stuck in these slot 10a.

[0016] Along the extension direction of the presser-foot member 10, the flange material 12 protrudes on the both sides of the presser-foot member 10, and can carry out press pinching of two or more lenses 2 between an elastic member 8 and the optical member 4 by ****ing this flange material 12 to the optical member 4, and concluding by 14 (refer to the drawing of the drawing 1 (a) bottom). In addition, although the elastic member 8 is not shown in the drawing of the drawing 1 (a) bottom, with each lens 2, elastic deformation of each elastic member 8 is carried out, and it is compressed into slot 10a.

[0017] In addition, although explanation of this example explains the case where positioning maintenance of two or more lenses 2 is carried out, since it can change variously according to the number of the lenses 2 arranged on the optical member 4, the extension die length of the above-mentioned presser-foot section 10 can also carry out positioning maintenance of the one lens 2 by shortening the extension die length. Moreover, when making coincidence carry out positioning maintenance of two or more lenses 2 (namely, condition that the optical axis A crooks and continues) arranged by being crooked on the optical member 4, coincidence can be made to carry out positioning maintenance of the lens 2 of these plurality by [which crooked and formed along the direction of optical-axis A] pressing down and using the section 10.

[0018] Next, the lens maintenance approach using such a lens maintenance means 6 is explained with reference to drawing 1 and drawing 2. In addition, since it is easy, the presser-foot member 10 and an elastic member 8 show only other configurations of a lens supporter to drawing 2, without being shown.

[0019] In the 1st approach, installation base 4a which can lay two or more lenses 2 (drawing 1 (c) two lenses 2) protrudes on the optical member 4. When crevice 4b of the shape of radii which was in agreement with the appearance of a lens 2 is formed in this installation base 4a along the direction (namely, the array direction of a

lens 2) of optical-axis A and a lens 2 is laid in this crevice 4b, The optical axis A of the field S to which upper limit side 4c of installation base 4a is connected, and a lens 2 (namely, center line) is positioned on the same side (refer to the drawing of the drawing 1 (a) bottom).

[0020] It is constituted so that the specification-part material 16 of the pair which regulates the location of the direction (namely, the thrust direction) of optical-axis A of a lens 2 may be attached in such installation base 4a. These specification-parts material 16 is equipped with conclusion section 16b for extending in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with opening 16a from the both sides of the diameter of a lens 2, opening 16a of an abbreviation same configuration, and this opening 16a, respectively, and ***ing the specification-part material 16 to installation base 4a, and concluding by 18 (referring to drawing 2) (refer to drawing 1 (b)).

[0021] Here, after concluding one specification-part material 16 at the end of installation base 4a, 1st spacing ring 20a is first laid in crevice 4b of installation base 4a in the condition of having made the specification-part material 16 contacting. Next, the 1st lens 2 is laid in crevice 4a in the condition of having made 1st spacing ring 20a contacting. Furthermore, after laying 2nd spacing ring 20b in crevice 4b in the condition of having made the 1st lens 2 contacting, the 2nd lens 2 is laid in crevice 4b in the condition of having made 2nd spacing ring 20b contacting. And finally 3rd spacing ring 20c is laid in crevice 4b in the condition of having made the 2nd lens 2 contacting.

[0022] Then, although the remaining specification-part material 16 will be concluded to the other end of installation base 4a in the condition of having made 3rd spacing ring 20c contacting The optical-axis A lay length of installation base 4a is short formed a little rather than the die length of the sum total of the direction of an optical axis which added the 1st thru/or the 3rd spacing ring 20a, 20b, and 20c and the 1st, and the 2nd lens 2 so that clearly from drawing 1 (c).

[0023] Therefore, the 1st thru/or the 3rd spacing ring 20a, 20b, and 20c and the 1st, and the 2nd lens 2 will be pinched by the specification-part material 16 of a pair by making the remaining specification-part material 16 contact 3rd spacing ring 20c, and pressing 3rd spacing ring 20c.

[0024] In addition, while was concluded by the end of installation base 4a, and the specification-part material 16 functions as opposition which specifies the optical physical relationship of the thrust direction of lens optical system. Therefore, if while functions as opposition and the specification-part material 16 remaining in the condition of having made the 1st thru/or the 3rd spacing ring 20a, 20b, and 20c and the 1st, and the 2nd lens 2 pressing in the specification-part material 16 directions is concluded as mentioned above, the optical physical relationship of the thrust direction can be taken out with high precision.

[0025] Consequently, optical positioning of the thrust direction of two lenses 2 is completed, without adjusting optical physical relationship. Next, optical positioning of the direction (namely, radial direction) which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis A is performed.

[0026] First, the presser-foot member 10 (refer to the drawing of the drawing 1 (a) top) which has sufficient dimension to carry out positioning maintenance of the two lenses 2 by which thrust positioning was carried out at coincidence is prepared, and the flange material 12 is concluded to upper limit side 4c of installation base 4a.

[0027] At this time, elastic deformation of the elastic member 8 prepared in slot 10a of the presser-foot member 10, respectively is pressed and carried out by the peripheral face of the lens 2 and 1st thru/or 3rd two spacing rings 20a, 20b, and 20c.

[0028] an elastic member -- eight -- elastic deformation -- carrying out -- things -- two -- a piece -- a lens -- two -- and -- the -- one -- or -- the -- three -- spacing -- a ring -- 20 -- a -- 20 -- b -- 20 -- c -- *** -- respectively -- an elastic member -- eight -- from -- reaction -- homogeneity -- working -- a result -- two -- a piece -- a lens -- two -- and -- the -- one -- or -- the -- three -- spacing -- a ring -- 20-- a -- 20 -- b -- 20 -- c -- respectively -- a crevice -- four -- b -- a direction -- homogeneity -- thrust -- pressing -- having .

[0029] Consequently, the lens 2 and 1st thru/or 3rd two spacing rings 20a, 20b, and 20c will be pressed down through an elastic member 8, and positioning maintenance will be carried out between a member 10 and crevice 4b so that the optical physical relationship of the above-mentioned thrust direction may be maintained, respectively. Consequently, optical positioning of a radial direction is completed.

[0030] Thus, according to this example, since positioning maintenance of the direct lens 2 can be carried out on the optical member 4, it is sharply reduced by the lens maintenance means 6, and it enables it to reduce a manufacturing cost of the components mark which the whole optical system takes. Moreover, the conventional approach required highly precise positioning and process tolerance from other optical system, in order to set the optical axis between lenses, but since the thrust of homogeneity can be made to act on each lens 2 by the elastic

member 8, this example does not require highly precise positioning or the process tolerance over lens maintenance means 6 self. For this reason, while being able to reduce the manufacturing cost of lens maintenance means 6 self, it becomes possible to carry out positioning maintenance of the lens 2 simply and with high precision. Furthermore, since the elastic member 8 is formed, the mutual diameter of the lens 2 which carries out positioning maintenance may have dispersion in the lens maintenance means 6 of this example to some extent. That is, since the specification of the member which fixes a lens was restricted uniformly, the Prior art required fixed process tolerance for the diameter of a lens similarly. However, since the thrust according to the dispersion can be made to act on a lens by the elastic member 8 according to this example even if dispersion is in the diameter of a lens of each lens, it becomes possible about the lens of the class of arbitration coincidence and to carry out positioning maintenance with high precision.

[0031] In the 2nd approach, by applying the lens maintenance means 6 of this example, as shown in drawing 3, it becomes possible to make installation base 4a carry out positioning maintenance of two or more lenses 2 held by the 1st thru/or 4th lens attachment component 22a, 22b, 22c, and 22d. In addition, since it is easy, the presser-foot member 10 and an elastic member 8 show only other configurations of a lens supporter in this drawing, without being shown.

[0032] According to such a configuration, 22d of 4th lens attachment component is connected [c / 3rd / lens attachment component 22] through the spacing ring 24, and, as for the 1st thru/or 4th lens attachment components 22a, 22b, 22c, and 22d and spacing ring 24, optical positioning of the thrust direction is carried out by the specification-part material 16 of a pair. And like the 1st approach mentioned above, the 1st thru/or 4th lens attachment components 22a, 22b, 22c, and 22d and spacing ring 24 are pressed down through an elastic member 8, and optical positioning of a radial direction is carried out by the member 10.

[0033] Thus, according to the lens maintenance means 6 of this example, it becomes possible to make a predetermined location carry out positioning maintenance of the optical-system configuration member of not only the lens 2 but arbitration. In the 3rd approach, as shown in drawing 4 (a), it is desirable to also make the elastic ring 26 insert between the specification-part material 16 and 3rd spacing ring 20c.

[0034] According to such a configuration, the lens optical system which consists of the 1st thru/or the 3rd spacing ring 20a, 20b, and 20c and the 1st, and the 2nd lens 2 is elastically pressed in the thrust direction and radial direction. For this reason, since that form status change-ization can be made to absorb with an elastic member 8 and the elastic ring 26 even when other optical configuration members other than the above-mentioned lens optical system carry out expansion contraction in connection with a temperature change, the advantage that the optical distortion of the above-mentioned lens optical system is removable in advance is born.

[0035] In the 4th approach, as shown in drawing 4 (b), crevice 4b formed in installation base 4a has constituted the shape of a rectangle, and the bore of this crevice 4b has the dimension which was in agreement with the outer diameter of a lens 2. In addition, although the elastic member 8 is not shown in this drawing, with each lens 2, elastic deformation of each elastic member 8 is carried out, and it is compressed into slot 10a.

[0036] When a lens 2 is made to lay in such crevice 4b, the optical axis A of a lens 2 (namely, center line) is caudad positioned from the field S to which upper limit side 4c of installation base 4a is connected so that the holdout of a lens 2 may improve. And positioning maintenance of the lens 2 will be carried out between an elastic member 8 and crevice 4b like the 1st approach of the above by concluding the presser-foot member 10 to upper limit side 4c of installation base 4a.

[0037] In the 5th approach, as shown in drawing 4 (c), crevice 4b formed in installation base 4a has constituted the shape of V character. In addition, although the elastic member 8 is not shown in this drawing, with each lens 2, elastic deformation of each elastic member 8 is carried out, and it is compressed into slot 10a.

[0038] When a lens 2 is made to lay in such crevice 4b, the optical axis A of a lens 2 (namely, center line) is positioned in the same flat surface as the field S to which upper limit side 4c of installation base 4a is connected. And positioning maintenance of the lens 2 will be carried out between an elastic member 8 and crevice 4b like the 1st approach of the above by concluding the presser-foot member 10 to upper limit side 4c of installation base 4a.

[0039] In addition, this invention is not limited to the configuration of the example mentioned above, and can be changed variously. For example, the thing which was formed instead of the elastic member 8 as a lens maintenance means 6 with the elastic body in which self carries out elastic deformation and which press down and applies a member 10 is also possible. Moreover, in making two or more installation base 4a which

protruded at random carry out positioning maintenance of the lens 2, it becomes possible to make coincidence carry out positioning maintenance of the lens 2 at each installation base 4a by using a lens maintenance means 6 by which the presser-foot member 10 was formed in the location which met two or more installation base 4a, respectively. Consequently, it **** like the assembler of optical system sharply, and reduction of a manufacturing cost is attained.

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, it presses a lens on a predetermined optical member, and since it has the lens maintenance means which carries out positioning maintenance of the lens in the predetermined location on an optical member, optical-axis doubling between lenses is not only simplified, but it can offer a low price lens supporter with the easy configuration which can carry out positioning maintenance of the lens of arbitration quickly [a predetermined part] and with high precision.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] (a) is the perspective view showing roughly the configuration of the lens maintenance means applied to the lens supporter which requires the drawing of the top for one example of this invention. The perspective view of the specification-part material which is the sectional view in which the drawing of the bottom shows the condition that positioning maintenance of the lens was carried out by the lens maintenance means and by which (b) was applied to this invention, and (c) are the sectional view showing the condition that positioning maintenance of the lens is carried out, by the lens maintenance means and specification-part material.

[Drawing 2] The development view showing the condition that positioning maintenance of the lens is carried out by a lens maintenance means and specification-part material.

[Drawing 3] The fragmentary sectional view showing the condition of having carried out positioning maintenance of the lens held by the lens attachment component by the lens supporter of this invention.

[Drawing 4] For the sectional view showing the condition made the elastic ring insert between specification-part material and the 3rd spacing ring, and carried out positioning maintenance of the lens, and (b), the sectional view showing the condition carried out positioning maintenance of the lens on the installation base in which the rectangle-like crevice was formed, and (c) are [(a)] the sectional view showing the condition carried out positioning maintenance of the lens, on the installation base in which the V character-like crevice was formed.

[Description of Notations]

2 [-- An elastic member, 10 / -- A presser-foot member, 10a / -- A slot, 12 / -- Flange material.] -- A lens, 4 -- An optical member, 6 -- A lens maintenance means, 8

[Translation done.]